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PERIODICAL LITERATURE

GENERAL

Dickerson (Theophilus L.) Prehistoric knives. (*Am. Antiquarian*, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 78-81.) Considers the knife probably the first mechanical aid employed by man, and that it has continued as his most convenient implement.—H. I. S.

Frassetto (F.) Di altre e nuove fontanelle [fontanelle sotto-asteriche o mastoidee nel cranio umano e degli altri mammiferi]. (*Riv. di Scienze Biol.*, Torino, 1900, II, 112.) In this very brief note Frassetto calls attention to the persistence (hitherto, seemingly, not reported or described) of the inferior posterior lateral fontanelle, which may be called the "mastoid fontanelle" by reason of its proximity to the mastoid foramen. This "new" fontanelle Frassetto has observed in man, the apes, and other mammals.—A. F. C.

Garnault (P.) Ventriloquie, nécromancie, divination, inspiration et prophétisme. (*Rev. Scient.*, Paris, 1900, 4^e série, XIII, 641-655.) An account of the way in which priests, magicians, etc., since the remotest antiquity, have taken advantage of man's imperfect eye and ear. Ventriloquy is very old, and also very widespread among primitive peoples (ancient Egyptians, Chinese, Zulus, Maoris, etc.). Speaking trees (in Greece), speaking statuary (China, Egypt), speaking corpses, etc., are very old. The Egyptian collection in the Louvre contains a statue with movable jaw, and some of the arcana of the Hebrews were in all probability "speaking statues." The palm of Deborah, the tree of life, the Delphic laurel, the oaks of Dodona were all means of "making the dead speak." The author notes the interesting fact that the prophet was originally the "seer," the one who sees. And much of early propheticism is naturally eye-minded.—A. F. C.

Günckel (Lewis W.) The symbol of the hand. (*Am. Antiquarian*, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 83-84.) Mentions repre-

sentations of human hands in Utah, Yucatan, Algiers, etc.—H. I. S.

Hagar (Stansbury) The Celestial Bear. (*Jour. Am. Folk-lore*, Boston, 1900, XIII, 92-103.) Observation of the stars exerted great influence over the native peoples of Central America and South America. The Pleiades and the Great Bear are conspicuous in their mythology. Cherokee and Micmac beliefs regarding the Great Bear are given. Accounts for calling the group by the name "bear" in parts of America by natural causes instead of by contact.—H. I. S.

Levat (L.-A.) Les origines de la ferrure. (*Rev. Scient.*, Paris, 1900, 4^e série, XIII, 754-756.) An interesting account of the origin and development of horse-shoeing. This art, according to the author, is "born of the Orient,"—the Mongolians, e. g., have known some sort of shoeing from time immemorial. Horse-shoeing appears also to have been known at a comparatively early date among the peoples of western Asia and of the regions about the Caspian sea. Their introduction into Europe is usually attributed to the "barbarian cavalry" whose incursions were such conspicuous features in the history of the later Roman empire. The shoes left on the fields of battle by the hordes of Gepidæ, Huns, etc., are said to have been the foundation of the European horse-shoeing art. The Narbonaise finds take iron shoes back to at least the third century A.D., and the great Roman roads over portions of Europe seem to have caused their increased use after the dismemberment of the empire. By the eighth century they began to be universal. The horse-shoe figures conspicuously in heraldry and folklore.—A. F. C.

Peet (Stephen D.) The earliest constructed dwellings and the locality in which man made his first home. (*Am. Antiquarian*, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 85-100.) Assembles data regarding tree dwellings, caves, shellheaps, etc.—H. I. S.

Sonsino (P.) A che debbono l'immunità dalle febbre gialla i Negri? (Riv. di Sci. Biol., Torino, 1900, II, 210-212.) After a brief review of theories and literature the author concludes that the present state of our knowledge concerning the immunity of the negro from yellow fever does not enable us to be certain whether such immunity is racial or acquired in some special way (alimentation, etc.).—A. F. C.

Super (Charles W.) The evolution of ethics. (Am. Antiquarian, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 69-73.) Ethics considered to be inherited convention more or less variable according to environment.—H. I. S.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Beauchamp (W. M.) Iroquois women. (Jour. Am. Folk-lore, Boston, 1900, XIII, 81-91.) Embraces only Iroquois of New York and Canada, near Lake Erie. Girls marry young but outside of the clan. Marriage of individuals of unequal ages was sometimes considered best, as the elder's experience would be useful to the younger. Women were of great influence politically; they nominated the chiefs. Polygamy was rare, as was also divorce.—H. I. S.

Blake (Wm. P.) Mosaics of chalchuite. (Am. Antiquarian, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 108-110.) Presents new examples and discusses a cross.—H. I. S.

— A pre-historic mountain village. (Am. Antiquarian, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 191-192.) Describes dwellings in Huachus [Huachuca?] mountains, Cochise county, Arizona, now in the form of ruin mounds.—H. I. S.

Deans (James) A relic from the glacial clay of British Columbia. (Am. Antiquarian, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 75.) Reports finding a spearpoint in a clay embankment along a ditch while filling the ditch. Insufficient evidence for the author's belief that it goes very far to prove that there were inhabitants ingenious enough to form spearpoints before the glacial period.—H. I. S.

Laidlaw (G. E.) Archæological discoveries in North Victoria county, Ontario, 1899. (Am. Antiquarian, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 111-115.) Nine

new sites found and three hundred specimens procured; domestic objects predominate; pottery and bone objects most frequently found.—H. I. S.

Moorehead (Warren K.) Rare archæological specimens. (Popular Science, N. Y., 1900, 73; 93.) Illustrations and brief descriptions of specimens.—H. I. S.

Peet (Stephen D.) Coast and maritime structures. (Am. Antiquarian, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 157-180.) Illustrates some of Cushing's Floridian discoveries and considers pile dwellers.—H. I. S.

Prince (J. Dyneley) Some forgotten Indian place-names in the Adirondacks. (Jour. Am. Folk-lore, Boston, 1900, XIII, 123-128.) Gives derivations and meanings of place-names. Many of them are descriptive of natural features and might have arisen independently in several languages.—H. I. S.

Wheeler (Bennet C.) Aborigines of Susquehanna. (Popular Science, New York, 1900, 68.) Describes sites near Mt Johnson island, where many stone implements are found.—H. I. S.

Wickersham (James) Some relics of the stone age from Puget sound. (Am. Antiquarian, Chicago, 1900, XXII, 141-149.) The State of Washington is divided into a western moist, forest region with but few chipped archæological forms, and an eastern arid region rich in chipped objects. Pestles, adz-blades, arrowpoints, war-clubs, stone pipes, etc., from western Washington are described. The author concludes that the Puget sound region is deficient in prehistoric stone art.—H. I. S.

EUROPE

Cazalis (H.) La science et le mariage. (Rev. Scient., Paris, 1900, 4^e série, XIII, 609-616.) In this article, the key-note of which is "the age of ignorance is gone, the age of science has come," the author advocates reforms in the marriage system of France. Among the points argued for are medical examinations of persons intending to marry and a prophylactic struggle against disease. The much greater proportion of illegitimate births in Paris as compared with the country at large is noted.—A. F. C.

ASIA

Carey (F. W.) Journeys in the Chinese Shan states. (*Geog. Journ.*, Lond., 1900, xv, 486-515.) Some space is given to a description of the hill tribes of Yunnan. Historically, there is said to have been a gradual intrusion of Lolos from the north, pressing back the Shans, who formerly extended much farther to the north.—R. B. D.

Tappan (Leroy J.) Japanese ceramics. (*Popular Science*, N. Y., 1900, 85.) Describes some wares briefly.—H. I. S.

Webster (H.) Korea—the hermit nation. (*Nat. Geog. Mag.*, Washington, 1900, xii, 145-155.) Brief description of the country and its people, with illustrations.—H. I. S.

Zaborowski (M.) Les peuplades retrouvées de l'Asie centrale. (*Revue Scientif.*, Paris, 1900, 4^e série, xiii, 466-467.) This brief paper is a critique of the previous articles of M. Saint-Yves in the same journal. He blames the latter for not relying more on ethnologic data and also for not making use of the works of M. de Ujfalvy. Another point criticized is the attribution to Siberia of a considerable and widespread population in preglacial times, and the endeavor to find in northern Asia the home of civilized man.—A. F. C.

AFRICA

Hilder (F. F.) British South Africa and the Transvaal. (*Nat. Geog. Mag.*, Washington, 1900, xii, 81-96.) Contains brief descriptions of native tribes, and expresses belief that the future of South Africa depends largely on the treatment of the natives.—H. I. S.

Leprince (Jules) Une peuplade de la Guinée française, les Bagas-Foreh (*Rev.*

Scient., Paris, 1900, 4^e série, xiv, 47-49.) This is a brief account of the manners and customs of the Bagas-Foreh, who, to the number of some 2000, dwell about the estuary of the Rio Nuñez. Up to the present they have energetically refused white authority and civilization, being one of the most independent of all the African tribes. They seem to be without regularly constituted chiefs, and do not practice the hospitality so general among negroes. Marriage, birth, and funeral customs are briefly noticed, and the author thinks that in respect of many manners and customs the Bagas-Foreh surpass in originality the other peoples of the West African coast. The blacks around them are said to consider these people as savages. The house-burial prevalent among the Bagas-Foreh and the subsequent destruction of the mud-huts lead sometimes to the elevation of the house last constructed upon a mound 5 or 6 meters high.—A. F. C.

Mackinder (H. J.) A journey to the summit of Mt Kenya, British East Africa. (*Geog. Jour. Lond.*, 1900, xv, 453-486.) Contains a few references to the tribes inhabiting this region, especially the Wanderobo, who were met with on the mountains at elevations up to 12,000 feet.—R. B. D.

SOUTH AMERICA

Guevara (Tomas) Historia de la civilizacion de Araucanía. (*Anales de la Univ.*, Santiago, Chile, 1900, lvii, 1265-1289.) This section of Guevara's "Araucanian History" (forming chapter I of the Second part) treats of the discovery, first by the Peruvians, then by the Spanish of Chile, and the long struggle between the natives and the European invaders. A biographical account of Pedro de Valdivia and brief notes of other characters of the period are given.—A. F. C.